

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
Faculty of Health Sciences
Department of Environmental Health Science

BSc Environmental Health Science

MAIN EXAMINATION PAPER MAY 2012

- TITLE OF PAPER** : WATER DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE
- COURSE CODE** : EHS:587
- DURATION** : 2 HOURS
- MARKS** : 100
- INSTRUCTIONS** : THERE ARE FIVE QUESTIONS IN THIS EXAM
- : ANSWER ANY FOUR OUT OF THE FIVE QUESTIONS
- : EACH QUESTION CARRIES A MAXIMUM OF 25 MARKS
- : NO PAPER SHOULD BE BROUGHT INTO OR OUT OF THE
EXAMINATION ROOM

QUESTION TWO (25 Marks)

- A. Describe briefly what aspects you would look in the preliminary reconnaissance survey for the design of sewer system for a given city.[5 Marks]
- B. Discuss the importance of the following pieces information to be acquired for the design of a sewerage system for a given city:
- i. Ordnance survey maps of 1:50,000 to 1:100,000 scale as well as maps at scales of 1:10,000 to 1:25,000.
 - ii. Rainfall intensity and temperature data
 - iii. Population statistics
 - iv. Geology, trial holes and borings.[5 Marks]
- C. Compare and contrast the following sewer pipe materials in terms of their suitability, condition of operation, jointing, etc.
- i) Vitrified clay ii) Concrete pipe iii) iv) PVC pipe v) ductile iron pipe.[5 Marks]
- D. i) How do you compare the bedding requirement of smaller sewer pipe compared to larger size sewer pipe?
- ii) State what will happen to a sewer pipe that is laid on unfavorable soil conditions such as wet clays and organic soils. State also the bedding requirements.[5 Marks]
- E. Describe with the help of a sketch the process of crown corrosion of sewers. .[5 Marks]

QUESTION THREE (25 Marks)

- A.** Describe the procedure for manually maintaining the line and grade of a sewer during construction.[5 Marks]
- B.** State the excavation requirements of i) ball and spigot jointed sewer pipe and ii) a rock trench bottom.[5 Marks]
- C.** Describe the sheeting and bracing techniques employed for the construction of sewer line trench.[5 Marks]
- D.** Describe the various cleaning mechanisms employed for the removal from sewer pipes of i) roots ii) grease iii) sand and grit.[5 Marks]
- E.** Describe
- i. the sources of gases in sewers, the danger they pose and the precaution that has to be taken during sewer maintenance.
 - ii. The method of control of odours in sewers.
..... [5 Marks]

QUESTION FOUR (25 Marks)

- A. How do you compare the advantages and disadvantages of open channel drainage schemes with that of closed conduits? Indicate any modification to make open channel drainage more acceptable.[5 Marks]
- B. Discuss the problems of providing sustainable drainage system in developing countries.[10 Marks]
- C. Describe with the help of s sketch i) Catch basins and ii) Drop structure.[5 Marks]
- D. Discuss with the help of a sketch source control used for controlling runoff and flooding.[5 Marks]

QUESTION FIVE (25 Marks)

The minimum slope required to achieve self-cleansing velocity has been suggested as 0.0019 m/m for a sewer pipe diameter of 300 mm. In an area with a ground slope of 0.0019 a sanitary sewer is required to carry a flow of 0.06 m³/min. Using the discharge equation given in Eq. Q5-1 and the partial flow graph provided in Figure Q5-1 below:

- A. Determine if the suggested slope for the given diameter will achieve self-cleansing velocity of greater than or equal to 0.6 m/sec at the specified flow.[20 Marks]

- B. Suggest what should be done in the event this self-cleansing velocity is not achieved.[5 Marks]

$$Q = \left(\frac{0.312}{n} \right) * D^{\frac{8}{3}} * S^{1/2} \dots\dots\dots(Eq. Q5-1)$$

Where Q = sewer flow in m³/sec
D = Sewer pipe diameter in meters
n = Manning's coefficient = 0.013
S = Slope of sewer pipe (m/m).

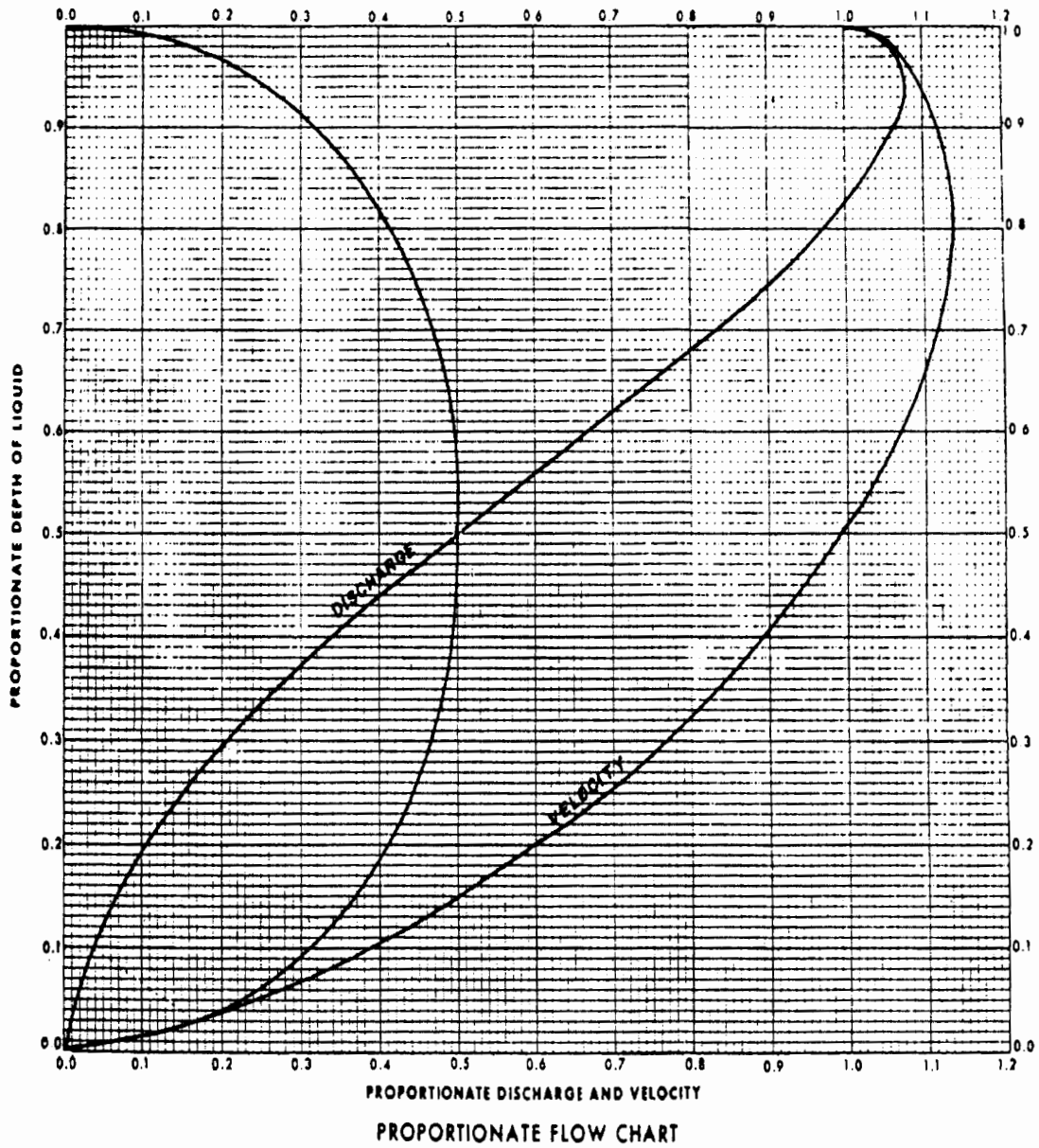


Figure Q5-1 Partial flow graph for Sewer flow calculation